

Council in the Imperial Presence
The Imperial Conference of November 30, 1938

In accordance with the transition of the Sino-Japanese Incident (the new situation after the captures of Hankow and Canton), the Konoye Cabinet, in order to decide on the future policy toward China, decided to ask the Emperor to convoke a council in the Imperial presence equivalent to the council in the Imperial presence held on January 11 of this year.

Previous to this, in the cabinet meeting held in the afternoon of the 28th of this month, the fundamental policy for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations in regard to the establishment of the New Order in East Asia which was for some time being prepared in the Five Ministers' Conference was discussed and decided. From 9:00 A.M. of the 29th an extraordinary session of the Advisory Council was held in the Prime Minister's official residence and matters decided by yesterday's Cabinet meeting were discussed and approved. At 2:55 P.M. of the same day, Prime Minister Konoye took the original bill to the Imperial Palace and from 3:30 to 4:39 privately reported and explained it to the Emperor. On that occasion, the Prime Minister expressed his opinion that he would like to have this Council in the Imperial presence managed in the same way as the Council in the Imperial presence of January 11. Therefore, he asked me to investigate the situation at the time of the council of January 11. This council differs only in the following respects:

When the Prime Minister was received in audience by the Emperor on the 29th, the Prime Minister himself asked the Emperor's permission to allow him to assume the position as chairman of the Council. This matter had been decided after a discussion with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the Imperial Palace. (On the previous occasion, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal reported privately to the Emperor that the Prime Minister would be the chairman and on the day of the meeting of the council/ Imperial permission was again obtained.)

November 30 (Wednesday)

At 10:35 A.M., the Emperor appeared from the inner chamber.

The Prime Minister went before his Imperial presence and said, "With your approval, I shall take charge of the duty of expediting the proceedings." Remaining in that position, he faced the floor and announced, "The Council will now come to order." He then returned to his seat and in a standing position, he said to the effect that he had requested the Emperor to convoke the Council in the Imperial presence because a policy had been established to cope with the change in the situation which had taken place since the Council in the Imperial presence of January 11, that he would like to hear their opinions on the original bill and that the Foreign Minister would explain the original bill. He then sat down.

Next, the Foreign Minister rose and explained the original bill (actually, he read it). Then the Prime Minister rose and said that since he had been notified that both Their Highnesses, the Chiefs of the Army General Staff and the Navy General Staff and President of the Privy Council Hiranuma would like to express their opinions, he would like to have them express their opinions in order. His Highness, the Chief of the Naval General Staff, however, was absent because of illness. Therefore, His Highness, the Chief of the Army General Staff, rose and expressed the opinions of both Chiefs of the General Staffs at one time. During this time, the Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff stood at his seat.

Next, President of the Privy Council Hiranuma rose and made the introductory remark that although this speech would not take the form of a question, since he entertained some desires he would add them in his speech. He said that it would be very satisfactory if he could receive answers to them. He then expressed his opinion in an interrogatory nature on eight articles. The Prime Minister rose and answered that he was generally of the same opinion and said that since they would serve as reference, he had listened attentively. He further stated that he would have each responsible Minister give a detailed explanation. His Highness, the Chief of the Army General Staff, rose and said that he would have the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff give an explanation. Then the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, the Foreign Minister, the Finance Minister and the Home Minister each stood by his respective seat and respectively gave his explanation.

With this, since there were no other speakers, the Prime Minister rose and announced that if there were no other speeches, he would consider that the original bill had been approved. He then went before the Emperor and reported to him that the meeting was over. At 11:52 A.M. the Emperor entered the Inner chamber. Then His Highness, the Chief of the Army General Staff, immediately after signing his name on the original bill, retired. And each Minister also retired after signing his name.

(Additional remark: It is reported that on the afternoon of November 29 Foreign Minister Arita visited President of the Privy Council Hiranuma and explained the contents of the subject under discussion.)

The Emperor

Chief of the Army General Staff
President of the Privy Council
Home Affairs Minister
War Minister
Acting Chief of the Naval
General Staff
(Vice-Chief of the Naval
General Staff)

Prime Minister
Naval Minister
Finance Minister
Foreign Affairs Minister
Vice Chief of the Army General
Staff

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Ryoichi Takao, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Inner Court Document Section, Board of Chamberlains, Imperial Household Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of five pages, dated Nov. 30, 1938, and described as follows: Imperial Conference of November 30, 1938. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Inner-Court Document Section, Board of Chamberlains, Imperial Household Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
25th day of September, 1947.

/sgd/ Ryoichi Takao (seal)
Official Signature

Witness: /sgd/ M. Kuroda

Chief of the Inner-Court
Document Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
25th day of Sept. 1947.

/sgd/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Witness: /sgd/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

昭和十三年十一月三十日 御前會議

Doc. 3090B

支那事變推移（漢口、廣東攻勢終結、新情勢）ニ後ニ
近衛内閣ハ今後針文方針ヲ決定スル本年一月十日
亦會議ニ相當ス御前會議ヲ奏請スルコトナリ
之ヨリ先キ本月二十日午後閣議ニ於テ先般奏上相
議ニ於テ準備中ナリト東京至新秩序建設ニ関スル日
關係調整、根本方針ヲ附議決定、同二十日午前
時ヨリ首相官邸ニ臨時參議ヲ開キ昨日、閣議
決定事項ヲ附議其承認ヲ得
同日午後二時五十分、近衛首相ハ東京ヲ携行參内
同三時三十分ヨリ同二時三十九分ニ至リ内奏御説明ヲ
ナシ其際總理ハ今日、御前會議モ一月十一日、御前會議
ニ型ニ處理致度意向ヲ表明シ從テ其立憲時、標準取調ヲ當
ニ依頼スルヨリ唯今相違、点ハ
會議處理ニ就テ總理ハ議長、位置ニ就テ事、御許ニ御
自ラ廿九日拜謁、時、御出タレ事ナリ此等ハ參内大臣ト談
中相談ニ取極タルモノナリ（亦同ハ内大臣ヨリ總理大臣ヲ議
トレ事ヲ内奏當口、議場ニ於テ重ネテ御許ヲ得）

十一月三十日（水曜日）

午前十時三十分、御前ハサル總理大臣御前ニ參進「御許
得テ議事進行、任ニ當リマス」と言上ニ其儘会場ニ向テ
ヨリ開會致シマスト宣ニ、後議席ニ復ニ起立、儼一月十一日
亦會議以後状況が変化致シタデ夫ニ適應スベキ対策
樹テタデ御前會議ヲ奏請致シ次第ナリマスガ原案ニ就

16.1

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御意見ヲ伺ヒ度々其原案ニ就テ外務大臣ヨリ説明セリ

ト、言フ述ベテ参謀總長

次ニ外務大臣起立原案ヲ説明セリ(實際ハ朗讀セリ)

次ニ總理大臣起立参謀總長宮殿下々平沼杞竈院議長ヨリ御発

言、通言アリト云々、順次ニ即意意見、海軍陳ラ爾ニスト止

多然ルニ軍令部總長宮殿下御病氣御談席、参謀總長宮

殿下御起立御病氣、御意見ヲ一所ニテ御述ベ相成リ此間軍令部

次長ハ自席ニ起立シ

次ニ平沼杞竈院議長起立質問形式ニ取テサレモ少々参照シ

テ以テソレヲ交テ参照シテモ御答(被下ハ尚紅燈下ニテ前提

シ約ハ條、質問の意見見、海軍陳アリ、總理大臣起立之対ニテ余

御同感アリ又参照シテモ以テ反リ承リミタ尚参照ハ所置

各大臣ヨリ説明致サス、述ベ参謀總長宮殿下御起立、参

謀次長ヲ以テ説明致サス、以テ總理大臣ハ自席ニ起立、二外

不藏大臣内務大臣、順次ニ各自席ニ起立ニテ説明、ラセリ

夫レニテ他ニ発言者ナシ、以テ總理大臣ハ自席ニ起立、二外

御發言無ク、之ニテ原案未可決ト認メス、ト宣旨ニ世下

、御参ニ参進合議終了、自ラ言ニセリ、午前十一時五十分

陛下入御、次ニ参謀總長宮殿下、原案ニ御署名、午後

直ニ御退下以下大臣ハ夫々署名、ニ退下セリ

(附記十一月十五日午後有田外務大臣ハ平沼杞竈

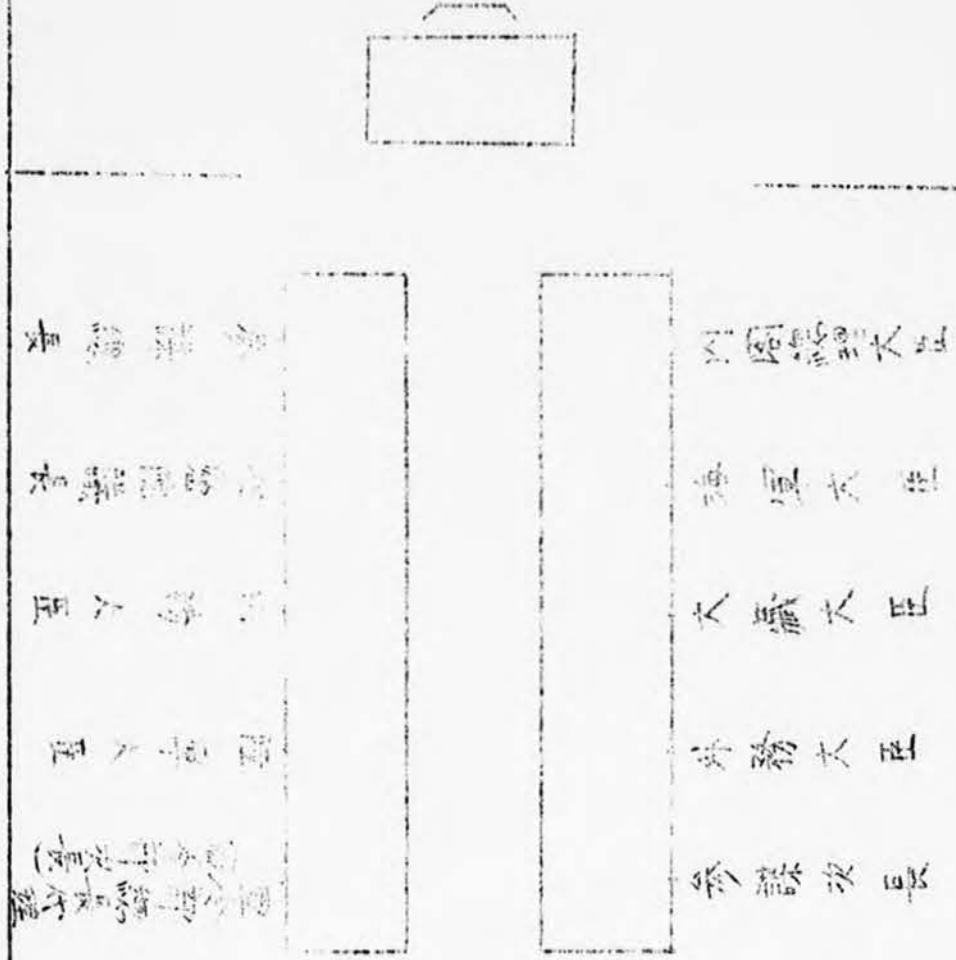
院議長ヲ質問議題、内容ニ就テ説明セル趣

ナリ)

16. 乙

Doc. 3090 B.

No. 3



Front of Envelope

Your Excellency Home Minister
YUASA Kunzohi

Detailed Report of the Council in the
Imperial Presence.

Back

ARITA, Hachiro

/Strictly Confidential/

Detailed Report of the Council in the presence of the Emperor, regarding
the Essential Points for adjusting the relations between Japan and China.

Held at the Imperial Study in the Palace, November 30, 1936.

Attendants: His Imperial Highness the Chief of the Army General Staff,
the Chief of the Naval General Staff, President of the Privy Council HIRANUMA,
the Premier, the Foreign Minister /T.N. presumably in error for Home Minister/
the Minister of Finance, the War Minister, the Navy Minister, the Foreign
Minister and the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff.

The Premier proceeded before the Imperial Presence at 10:30 A.M. and re-
ported that he would be in charge of presiding over the Council today by
order of His Majesty, and on returning to his seat he stated that the bill
should be explained by the Foreign Minister. The Foreign Minister read
the bill.

Regarding the bill, the Premier asked the opinions of His Imperial High-
ness the Chief of the General Staff and the President of the Privy Council
HIRANUMA. At his request, the President of the Privy Council gave his
opinion as per annexed document. In regard to the Supreme Command Affairs,
the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, acting for the Chief of the General
Staff, replied and in regard to the general political affairs, the Foreign
Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Home Minister gave their respective
replies. In conclusion the Premier reported to His Majesty that the bill
was passed.

The Emperor withdrew to the Inner Palace.
The Council was adjourned at about 11:50.

The gist of the Foreign Minister's reply to the opinion expressed by the President of the Privy Council is as follows:

1. As to Mengkiang, it is necessary for us to admit its powerful self government, even apart from our object of anti-Communism. In this regard, it is necessary for us, as stated in the President's opinion, to recognize a powerful self-government in Mengkiang, in view of the desire of people living within its territory, as well as its contiguity with Manchukuo. We stated anti-Communism and so on, but this was done only for the purpose of indicating the most important object.
2. Of the problems regarding extraterritoriality and settlements: As regards extraterritoriality, it is obvious that it is especially necessary to push matters by slow degrees. The settlement retrocession problem does not mean that Japan only should retrocede her settlements, but it goes without saying that, in case of our doing so, we should do so only after having induced the various European countries too to follow suit.
3. In the light of the President's opinion on every item in regard to the main adjusting principles, especially in regard to the handling of the economical problems: With regard to the handling of economical problems in China, the Government is, of course, determined to carry them out from the viewpoint of the establishment of a New Order in East Asia. But we should, of course, adopt measures so that we may, so far as possible, avoid any excessive international friction caused by this Government's execution of the said plan and we are going to transact the problems mentioned in the main adjusting principles in a way that the occasion may demand. In regard to the economical relations especially, we intend to adopt the policy as specified at the end of the main principles, so that we expect to avoid the worst, such as economic blockade, etc., and also believe that we must do everything so as to avoid them.

Moreover, the Minister of Finance gave an answer that he thought there was no alternative than to adopt the production expansion policy toward Europe and America, but as the expansion of production itself was a question of time, measures would have to be taken, as stated by the Foreign Minister, so as to avoid, so far as possible during the time, any economic sanctions by Britain, America, etc. The Home Minister remarked that he was resolved to take proper measures so as to enforce a still stricter control in the future.

The Substance of Opinions expressed at the Council in the Imperial Presence by the President of the Privy Council HIRANUMA

Reverently I beg to express my opinion.

This draft shows the principles to which we ought to resort in the adjustment of our relations with China, and it ought to be the basis of the New

East Asiatic Order. I think the substance is, as a whole, appropriate.

This draft is not bad in its object, but I cannot help thinking that it will not be totally devoid of obstacles when putting it into practice. It is needless to say that we ought to endeavor to accomplish the contemplated aims by removing all the obstacles.

Looking over the subjects contained in this draft, the majority require the conclusion of agreements with the new regime that will be set up in China in the future, and there are not a few that will seriously affect the interests of the Third Powers. Therefore, though we are prepared in general, it should be borne in mind that it will become necessary to use our discretion by taking the opinions of the New Regime into consideration and by considering the relations with the Third Powers.

I think there are some premises which need to be considered in the carrying out of the subject enumerated in this draft. The first is the public peace measures in China. Even inside of the areas occupied by our forces, there are still found the activities of parts of the Communist forces and the regular forces and of the native bandits. Unless we suppress them or make them pledge allegiance to us all our measures, especially the economic measures may not become able to be pushed. So, as a prerequisite, I cannot help ardently wishing for the immediate restoration of the public peace. The second is the winning over of the confidence of the people in China. If we fail to win the hearts of the people, none of the measures can last long even though they may succeed for the time being. It is therefore of urgent necessity to devise measures whereby our benevolent spirit may be realized by the Chinese people at large. When it becomes evident that they can lead their lives tranquilly in the areas occupied by our forces, the people at large will be certain to pledge allegiance to us. And, if the people at large should submit to us, the anti-Japanese propaganda of the intelligentsia class will become futile. The third is to pay deep consideration to the establishment of the New Chinese regime. I think that it is better that the establishment of the New Regime should be based, as regards formality, as a spontaneous measure on the part of the Chinese. But, in reality, it will have to depend on the guidance and assistance of our Government. Our Government, in the course of the guidance and assistance thereof, should administer matters through stern but kindly justice, and while on the one hand, the Chinese people, by acknowledging our sincerity, must be led to rise up with inspiration, they must, on the other hand, be led to realize that they cannot turn against us. If they suspect or look down upon us, success cannot be achieved. The authorities concerned must be prepared not to commit a single error in this respect.

I shall not venture to express my opinion concerning each subject as follows:

No. I The Basic Matters

What we enumerated as the basic matters are all reasonable.

No. II. The Matters concerning the Neighborly Friendship Principle.

Concerning each item, I have, as a whole, no objection. However, concerning only two or three items, I feel it necessary to request the attention of the authorities concerned as follows:

Clause 5 states that the form of government of New China shall be administered under the principle of cooperation among separate regimes. Indeed, China is a country to which cooperation among separate regimes has been suitable for a long time. Even today, I think, this is quite the same. As for the Mengkiang District, however, special consideration must be given. The draft says that Mengkiang shall be made an anti-Communist self-governing area of an intensive degree. Namely, the two letters for "Bo-Kyo" /T.M. anti-Communist/ are placed before the words "self-governing area". To admit autonomy of an intensive degree may be necessary for anti-Communism. But, even without the purpose of anti-Communism, to admit autonomy of an intensive degree may be necessary. Concerning Mengkiang, the sovereignty of China may well be recognized, but in its domestic administration independence from China is necessary. By also considering the relations with Manchukuo, a decision to this effect must be made.

Clause 6 specifies that Japan considers to return by degrees the settlements and extraterritoriality rights. I have no objection against this, but I think it impossible to realize this so rapidly. In considering the question of extraterritoriality, Manchukuo is in indivisible relations with our country, and its judicial system has already reached the stage of complete perfection, so that extraterritoriality has been duly returned.

We cannot regard China in the same light as Manchukuo. It is obvious that we cannot return the extraterritoriality immediately at present. Moreover, European and American powers are still holding their settlements and extraterritoriality. Of course, it may be necessary, when we return this, to also make the European and American powers follow us.

Shanghai, Tsingtao and Amoy shall, the draft specifies, be made administrative districts based on the various policies already established. What are the policies already established? I would like to ask for an explanation from the authorities concerned.

No. III. The Matters concerning the Joint Defense Principle.

I have no objection against the matters mentioned in this column. However, to station the necessary troops for the sake of anti-Communism at strategic points in North China and Mengkiang, and to station troops in North China and at Nanking, Shanghai and the Triangular Area of Hangchow for the sake of guarantee pending the establishment of public peace, are urgent and unavoidable matters. But, when the troops become stationed in this way, the necessity may arise for making certain districts occupied areas. Such being the case, I think that, as occasion demands, administration under our special guidance is required to be effected in these areas.

No. IV. The Matters concerning the Principle of Economic Cooperation.

All the matters enumerated under this paragraph are reasonable. But, I think that while they are reasonable there will be obstacles in their being carried out. The greatest obstacle, I think, lies in the relations with the Third Powers.

The Japan-Manchukuo-China cooperation excites Third Powers not a little. There is the danger of suspicion arising that the forming of an economic bloc conjointly by Japan, Manchukuo and China is a preamble to driving the Third Powers out of China economically. To clear this suspicion, it is needless to say, is quite necessary. However, the economic cooperation among the three countries is not of such a nature that it will not affect the rights and interests of the Third Powers. In other words, as is shown in the last page of this draft, it is natural that the economic activities and the rights and interests of the Third Powers in China will become restricted automatically. This result is an inevitability for the establishment of New Eastern Asia, and any Powers, once they recognize the position of our country, should tolerate it as a matter of course. Our country, by revealing the facts and reasons, must endeavor to emphasize the reason of this inevitability, and to make the Third Powers reflect on the matter. If the Third Powers, notwithstanding this, should fail to recognize our sincerity and should unduly adopt retaliatory measures, we must possess measures for dealing with them resolutely. On considering matters from the present world conditions, it is evident that no Third Power would venture to oppose us immediately by military operations. But a change in the situation is unavoidable. There is no vouchsafing that trouble may not arise some day, coupled with other causes. It is necessary, needless to say, to already adopt counter-measures now in order to be prepared for same. As for economic retaliation, there is the danger of same coming immediately. It is an important matter for diplomacy to adopt measures so that such a phenomenon shall not occur. At the same time, I cannot help feeling it urgent to study how to encounter it in the event of such an occurrence. In this respect, I ardently wish the authorities concerned to prepare themselves thoroughly.

The foregoing represents the substance of my opinion concerning the matters enumerated in the outline. Besides these, I wish to say word about the problem of domestic administration in connection with the foregoing. Indeed, no one can fail to keenly feel the extremely costly sacrifice made by our country in this incident. The national funds that have been disbursed amount to a colossal sum. The officers and men who have been sent to the foreign lands have been faithful to the Emperor and the country by sacrificing their lives, and the people at the home front have loyally served their country by enduring all hardships.

Among the people of our country it is not unlikely that some may not, by considering the costly sacrifice, expect matters even beyond the ones specified in the Outline, and might possibly, out of dissatisfaction, engage in riotous conduct by going beyond the normal course of

action. With the leading of the minds of the people to fairness, on the one hand, by the diffusion of enlightenment and the suppression of dangerous conduct, on the other hand by strict control, we must endeavor to prevent any unforeseen misfortune. This is indeed, an important duty in regard to domestic administration. I hope that the authorities concerned will pay deep attention to this.

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内大田 漢文 漢字 附註

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表

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No. 1

Doc 3090c

No. 21

日支新聞に關連要綱ニ關スル御前會議

次第

昭和十三年十一月三日 宮中御學問所ニ於テ開會

參列者。參謀總長宮殿下、軍令部總長、平沼樞密院

議長、總理、外務、大藏、陸軍、海軍、內務各大臣、

參謀次長

午前十時半、總理大臣、陛下、御前ニ進出シ陛下命令依リ
本日、議事總理大臣可キ旨ヲ上リテ復席次ニ議案ハ
外務大臣ヲシテ説明ニ可キ旨ヲ進メ外務大臣議案奉讀
讀總理大臣ハ議案ニ付テ參謀總長宮殿下ニ平沼樞
密院議長、意見ヲ開テ求ム右ノ求ニ依リ樞密院議長
ヨリ別紙ノ如キ意見ヲ陳述シ右ニ對シ總理閣僚ニ付テ參
謀總長代理トシテ參謀次長ヲ一般政務ニ付テハ外務大藏
內務各大臣ヲテ答辯之最後ニ總理大臣ヲ議案可決
セシタル旨ヲ奏上人

陛下入御

十一時五十分議事會

樞密院議長陳述、意見ニ對シ外務大臣ヨリ答辯セリ
要領左ノ通

一、蒙疆ニ付テハ其ノ目的ヲ外ニシテ強度、自治ヲ認ム必
要アリト、點ニ付テ議長ノ意見、如ク蒙疆ハソノ區域
内ニ居住スル民族、希望ヨリ云フモ亦滿洲國ト隣接スル
存リ云フモ強度、自治ヲ認ム必要アリ云々ト云ヒテ、
中ノ最モ主ナル目的ヲ摘ミテ掲キセリト過キス

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No. 3

一、治外法權利外、問題中治外法權、何、六指一辭、追
、世要是之、八勿論、又但覺其意、日本學報返還
、趣旨、三、又、日本返還、場合、ハ、歐洲諸國、ハ、之、
、追隨、ハ、之、如、何、タル、後、ハ、可、ハ、論、行、ハ、

三、支那之經濟問題，取振奮之策，以調整軍閥，各怪殊經濟問題，取振奮之策，以調整軍閥，各怪新政府建議，見地固多，故將二於之已遂行之決意，有又此二人之論，其言之至也。吾國學界，亦自未得見限之多，幾今六法，說可謂多矣。一、調整軍閥，揭之憲法，其意雖屬善，而實則不然。蓋我國之經濟，固因軍閥之存，而受其害，然其害之深，非僅在經濟之不振，而在其對於社會之影響。故欲救濟經濟，必先整頓政治，而政治之整頓，又在於軍閥之調整。此乃治本之計，而非治標之方也。

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弓他二途二上二卷二凡三言二機花二自二時二問題二八二
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述二二二

學前會議(於(2000)年度) 卷一

1900

1951年11月10日

本書は、大體、二卷に分けられてゐる。第一卷は、大體、二卷に分けられてゐる。第二卷は、大體、二卷に分けられてゐる。

[illegible][illegible]

本果列記、事竣、実行、後、は、又、有、度、を、要、し、前
援、下、十、思、考、之、上、一、部、に、於、て、此、等、の、作、業、を、我、が、
據、重、視、す、今、而、も、其、中、一、部、の、選、定、一、部、六、
土、連、活、動、及、ち、此、等、の、制、度、之、大、綱、目、録、二、部、
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治、安、問、題、と、す、治、安、問、題、と、す、治、安、問、題、と、す、
治、安、問、題、と、す、治、安、問、題、と、す、治、安、問、題、と、す、
治、安、問、題、と、す、治、安、問、題、と、す、治、安、問、題、と、す、

nlw 3090c

No. 4

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於一九四九年十月一日，即中華人民共和國成立之日，我
國人民在偉大的中國人民解放軍的領導下，經過了長期的
艱苦奮鬥，終於推翻了帝國主義、封建主義和官僚資本主義
的統治，建立了人民民主專政的國家。從此，中國人民在
政治、經濟、文化各方面都獲得了空前的自由和解放。我
們要認識到，中國人民在長期的革命鬥爭中，已經形成了
一種偉大的民族精神，這就是：不畏艱辛，不怕犧牲，勇
往直前，百折不回。這種精神是我們取得革命勝利的保證，
也是我們建設新中國的動力。我們要以這種精神來指導
我們的行動，為實現國家的繁榮昌盛和人民的幸福而奮
鬥到底。

第一 水 梯 的 考

宣統元年庚申十二月朔日

$$2011 \text{ 年 } 12 \text{ 月 } 1 \text{ 日 } \text{ 星期一}$$

卷二內子：人事、治、學、術、二卷、二、五、項、三、四、高、局、

[illegible]

10.5

No. 3090c

第六日本對滿洲關係之整理、遂至今日、應如何、此等
二件、果能、急速、之、實行、は、人、不可、能、なり、と、思考、人、
殆、外、法、權、二、件、考、へ、滿洲、の、對、外、法、權、を、全、く、不可、分、の、關係、に、在、り、且、其、
の、裁判、制度、既、に、整理、の、域、に、達、し、た、故、に、既、に、之、を、返、還、し、た、ら、
支、那、の、滿洲、に、同、一、視、る、に、得、る、今、直、に、外、法、權、を、返、還、し、た、ら、
得、ず、明、白、ナ、リ、又、歐、米、諸、國、今、尚、未、だ、程、度、を、有、り、外、法、權、を、
存、續、ス、故、に、於、之、を、返、還、ス、以、上、同、時、歐、米、諸、國、に、對、し、進、
隨、せ、し、る、に、要、す、る、に、論、を、た、す。

上海、青島、厦門、の、各、既、定、方、針、に、基、き、行、政、區、域、と、し、て、既、
定、方、針、に、如、何、に、之、を、上、に、當、局、者、に、提、明、ス、べ、し。

第三 共同防衛ノ原則ニ關スル事項

此、二、段、三、揭、す、る、に、事、項、二、件、を、主、要、と、す、唯、防、兵、を、所、要、
ノ、軍、隊、を、北、支、及、家、壘、等、に、駐、屯、せ、し、又、保、障、を、爲、治、安、
確、立、ス、ル、に、北、支、及、南、京、上、海、杭、州、三、角、地、帶、一、軍、隊、を、駐、
屯、せ、し、此、二、上、ノ、緊、要、を、以、得、ず、し、た、ら、兵、が、軍、隊、を、駐、
屯、せ、し、る、に、一、定、の、地、方、を、據、置、域、と、し、た、ら、必、要、を、伴、う、そ、し、
テ、果、之、に、然、ら、ば、等、々、地、域、に、必、要、に、應、じ、て、武、將、別、々、に、
指、導、し、下、に、行、政、を、為、す、に、必、要、と、し、て、考、へ、る。

第四 經濟提携ノ原則ニ關スル事項

此、題、目、内、に、掲、げ、る、に、事、項、は、皆、三、者、に、關、し、其、中、五、者、中、
に、一、は、之、を、實、行、ス、に、付、難、關、ナ、リ、と、考、へ、又、其、難、關、最、
モ、大、ナ、リ、と、思、は、れ、る、に、對、三、國、に、對、し、關、係、ナ、リ。

日、滿、支、三、國、の、三、國、に、對、し、三、國、に、對、し、三、國、に、對、し、三、國、に、對、し、
日、滿、支、三、國、の、三、國、に、對、し、三、國、に、對、し、三、國、に、對、し、三、國、に、對、し、

No. 6

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No. 5

給予各級政府及地方自治機關，以充分之發展，使
其能充分發揮其行政之效能，並能適應社會之需要，
以實現其自治之目的。茲將自治之範圍，分列如下：
第一、自治之範圍，應以人口之多少，及交通之便利，
為標準，而劃分自治區域。第二、自治之範圍，應以
經濟之統一，及文化之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。
第三、自治之範圍，應以交通之便利，及經濟之統一，
為標準，而劃分自治區域。第四、自治之範圍，應以
文化之統一，及交通之便利，為標準，而劃分自治區域。
第五、自治之範圍，應以經濟之統一，及文化之統一，
為標準，而劃分自治區域。第六、自治之範圍，應以
交通之便利，及經濟之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。
第七、自治之範圍，應以文化之統一，及交通之便利，
為標準，而劃分自治區域。第八、自治之範圍，應以
經濟之統一，及文化之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。
第九、自治之範圍，應以交通之便利，及經濟之統一，
為標準，而劃分自治區域。第十、自治之範圍，應以
文化之統一，及交通之便利，為標準，而劃分自治區域。

第一 自治之範圍

自治之範圍，應以人口之多少，及交通之便利，為標準，而劃分自治區域。

第二 自治之標準

自治之標準，應以經濟之統一，及文化之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第一、自治之標準，應以經濟之統一，及文化之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第二、自治之標準，應以交通之便利，及經濟之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第三、自治之標準，應以文化之統一，及交通之便利，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第四、自治之標準，應以經濟之統一，及文化之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第五、自治之標準，應以交通之便利，及經濟之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第六、自治之標準，應以文化之統一，及交通之便利，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第七、自治之標準，應以經濟之統一，及文化之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第八、自治之標準，應以交通之便利，及經濟之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第九、自治之標準，應以文化之統一，及交通之便利，為標準，而劃分自治區域。第十、自治之標準，應以經濟之統一，及文化之統一，為標準，而劃分自治區域。

其不日本外債之組織、海外法權、還本付息等處、又於此節
二件、不具存于主之意、遂ニ之ヲ實行スルハ、人子可能ナリト思考入
治外法權ニ付考テ、滿洲ノ我國下全ク不可分關係ニ在リ且莫
ノ裁判制度ハ既ニ整頓ノ域ニ達セリ故ニ既ニ之ヲ返還スルハ
支那ノ滿洲ト同一視スルヲ得ズ今意ニ治外法權ヲ返還スルヲ
得ザル明白ナリ又歐米諸國今尙未程界ヲ有リ治外法權ヲ
存續スルニ於テ之ヲ返還スル以上、同時ニ歐米諸國ヲ之ヲ追
隨セムルノ要アルハ分論ナシ

上海、青島、厦門、ハ各就定方針ニ基テ行政區域トスルヲ既
定方針ト、如何ナルモノナリト當局者ハ説明ニ求ム。

卷三 大同商務、大興、國之、事、典

第四 經濟提携，原則三關又七事項

日滿提携、ト云フニハ第三國ニ少カモナリ刺戟ヲ與ヘ元ノ
ナリ日滿支力競ニテ經濟アルヲ作ルニハ經濟的ニ要ナリ

Dec 30 90c

有聲一民。無二事。外道。非其。多命。批。君國。
民第。收。錄。後。民。記。之。報。書。請。入。國。表。

11/11/11

我國之犧牲大凡有二此其一端以上事類
皆之不滿，餘乎觀于逸之下不獲，舉三出下之人
天十千集之一面二於六校火之普及三人之中
正三章之史實二於二人聚群之餘其危險行動
月間之以下圖一銀士之二元士之防九人
之利之處二及四萬一千五萬華幣，在國
事也之不利。

1871

Record of the Fourth Council in the Imperial PresenceCopy of the record made by the Board of Chamberlains.

I. On or about November 5, 1940, a confidential report was made by INADA, the Head of the General Affairs Section of the Cabinet, to the effect that the Cabinet had the intention of requesting the Emperor to have a Council held in the Imperial presence on November 13. Although at that time the Emperor had a slight cold and was lying in bed, a reply was given to the effect that about that time there may be no doubt of being able to ask the Emperor to be present. After that the Cabinet side proposed that in view of the nature of the coming Council, it wished to have the Director of the General Affairs Dept. of the Asia Construction Board, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the Director of the Political Affairs Dept. of the Asia Construction Board, the Chief of the First Department of the Naval Staff Board, Chiefs of Bureaus of Military Affairs of both the War and Navy Ministries, and the Chief of the First Department of Army General Staff join the Council in addition to the usual members in the past. So we consulted with HYAKUTAKE, Grand Chamberlain, HIROHATA, Assistant Grand Chamberlain and KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal by citing examples of Councils in the Imperial Presence in the Meiji Era.

(1) Grand Chamberlain:- "In so far as the Cabinet requires their presence as necessary members, it probably cannot be helped."

(2) Assistant Grand Chamberlain:- "In view of the nature of the Imperial Conference, the enlargement of the scope for participants appears questionable. How about requesting the Cabinet to reconsider the matter?"

(3) The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal:- "We cannot very well turn down those whom the Cabinet wishes to include, but as the Conference, in its real nature, is a liaison conference of the Imperial Headquarters, how about making it assume the form whereby the Emperor makes his personal appearance at a liaison conference?"

Based mainly upon the view thus expressed by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, we advised the Chief of the Cabinet General Affairs Section as to our view, pointing out to him the advisability of arranging matters in such a way as to ask the Emperor to be present in the liaison conference of the Imperial Headquarters. The Cabinet authorities admitted this as being reasonable, and replied that they would thoroughly discuss this matter with the Premier.

The Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Cabinet explained the matter thoroughly also to the Premier. There was, however, in the Cabinet a Cabinet Council Decision, re liaison between the Imperial

Headquarters and the Government, which is shown separately. In this decision there are passages, "As regards matters of special urgency and importance, we shall beg of His Majesty to hold an Imperial Conference", and again, "Those whom His Majesty names according to the necessity shall attend", in addition to the Cabinet members and the Chiefs of the Army and Naval General Staffs. In substance, accordingly, it would do if we ask His Majesty to attend the Liaison Council of the Imperial Headquarters. But "an Imperial Conference" is the wording and such conferences were held three times up to that day in this connection. From these facts, they proposed that they wished to hold an Imperial Conference this time too, and to have the aforementioned persons added to the /TN: usual/ participants. (It seems an understanding was obtained from the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and by the Premier too.)

We got the views of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Grand Chamberlain and the Vice Grand Chamberlain, a result of which we made a proposal to the following effect: The Imperial Conference in accordance with the said Cabinet Decision during the present Incident is of different nature from, and should not be considered the same one as, those in the MEIJI Era, in spite of their same name. So-called Imperial Conferences should be consisted on principle, of those who bear responsibility for giving advice to His Majesty. The Cabinet considered this proposal as reasonable and we both agreed in our views that the Imperial Conference of this time was of quite a different nature from those in the MEIJI Era.

We asked His Majesty on November 9 and got His Majesty's sanction to have the Fourth Imperial Conference from 2 P.M. of November 13, 1940, in the East No. 1 Room.

Those present:

The Chief of the Naval General Staff H.H. Prince HIROYASU
/TN: FUSHIMI/
Prime Minister Prince, KONOYE Fumimaro
Minister of War TOJO Hideki
Minister for Foreign Affairs MATSUOKA Yosuke
Minister for Finance KAWATA Retsu /TN: Phonetic transcription/
Minister of the Navy OIKAWA Koshiro
President of the Planning Board HOSHINO Naoki
The Chief of the Army General Staff SUGIYAMA Gen

The following are those who were invited to attend by Imperial order, in addition to the above members:

President of the Privy Council HARA Yoshimichi
Director of the General Affairs Dept. of the Asia Construction Board YANAGAWA Heisuke
Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff KONDO Shinsuke

Vice Chief of the Army General Staff SAWADA Shigeru
Chief Secretary of the Cabinet TOMITA Kenji
Director of the Political Affairs Dept. of the Asia Construction
Board SUZUKI Teiichi
Chief of the First Department of the Naval General Staff UGAKI Matoi
Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry MUTO Akira
Chief of the First Department of the Army General Staff
TANAKA Shinichi
Chief of the Navy Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry OKA Takasumi

As previously arranged, the 4th Council in the Imperial presence was held from 3:05 P.M. on November 13, 1940 in the East 1st Room, and was over at 4:15 P.M.

About the seating order, as shown separately, 6 persons were seated at a separate table, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet as well as the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau and of the Naval Affairs Bureau were seated at the same table at the Cabinet's request, and all the other members took their seats according to the precedence at the Court.

I presume the Council proceeded according to the order described in the appended papers.

Written by Secretary OGURA

Appended Papers

Re Liaison between the Imperial General Headquarters and the Government. (The Cabinet Meeting on November 19, 1937). With regard to the liaison between the Imperial General Headquarters and the Government, all concerned are requested to arrange as follows:

As the unity between plans for politics and war is most important for the settlement of the Incident, proper measures are especially required for close liaison between the Imperial General Headquarters and the Government. Though the liaison should of course be effected by the Ministers of War and Navy, the Ministers concerned and leaders of the Supreme Command of the Army and Navy shall hold conferences in case of necessity with respect to important matters concerning both politics and war also petitioning the Emperor for a Council in the Imperial presence in connection with especially urgent and important matters.

The Prime Minister, War Minister, Navy Minister and other necessary Ministers, Chief of the Army General Staff and Chief of the Naval General Staff shall be present at the first-mentioned conference and if necessary, it shall be in order to also include other necessary persons as occasion may require.

The latter Councils in the Imperial presence shall be attended by persons summoned by the Imperial wishes in case of necessity in addition to the above-mentioned Ministers, Chief of the Army General Staff and Chief of the Naval General Staff, and it is suggested that such Councils be petitioned to the Emperor ordinarily by the Prime Minister or both Chiefs of Staff after the consultation between the Imperial General Headquarters and the Government.

The business concerning the first-mentioned Conferences or the Councils in the Imperial presence and other affairs shall be always conducted by the close liaison between the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and both the Chiefs of the Military Affairs Bureau and the Naval Affairs Bureau of the War and Navy Ministries respectively.

Agenda of the Fourth Council in the Imperial Presence

1. Imperial attendance
2. Prime-Minister declares to the effect that he will take charge of leading the proceedings of today's Council with the permission of the Emperor, and explains the reasons for submitting the proposal relative to the conclusion of the treaty.
3. Foreign Minister explains the circumstances leading up to conclusion of the treaty as well as each Article in detail.
4. Questions and answers to the above.
5. Chief of the Naval Staff Board states the view of the Supreme Command as to the treaty and also the reason for submitting the proposal relative to Outline of Settlement of the China Incident.
6. Chief of the Army General Staff states and explains the proposal relative to the Outline of Settlement of the China Incident.
7. Questions and answers to the above.
8. Prime Minister states to the effect that he considers that the original drafts have been approved.
9. Prime Minister reports to the Emperor that the Council has ended.
10. Imperial withdrawal (to the Inner Palace).
11. Signing of the Agenda and subsequently presentation of the Documents to the Emperor by the Cabinet.

C E R T I F I C A T EStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, Masami SUZUKI hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of the Inner-Court Documents Section, Board of the Chamberlains, Imperial Household and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of ten pages, dated Nov. 13th, 1940 and described as follows: Imperial Conference held on the 13th of November 1940. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Inner-Court Document Section, Board of the Chamberlains, Imperial Household.

Signed at Tokyo on this
13th day of October, 1947.

/sgd/ Masami Suzuki (seal)
Official Signature

Witness: /sgd/ (Signature illegible)

Secretary of the Inner-
Court Document Section,
Board of Chamberlains.
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
13th day of October, 1947.

/sgd/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Witness: Jewel E. Newman /sgd/

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

Doc. 3090-D Cont. attached

No. 1

第四回御前會議ニ關スル記録侍從或記録所

一 昭和十五年十二月五日頃 内閣總務課長より十一月十三日御前會議ヲ奏請致スルヲ希望内閣側ニ存スル旨内報アリタリ當時
聖上御風氣ニ御假不中ニテマシモ其通ニテ論御願ニ出スル得テ一日回答ニリ其後内閣側ヨリ
今日會議ハ會議ニ性質上從來參列員ノ外ニ興亞院總務長官内閣書記官長興亞院政務部長軍令部第一部長陸海軍省軍務局長外務省本部第一部長ヲ加ヘタリト音申出アリタリ明治時代ノ御前會議ノ例ニ述ベテ百武侍從長廣幡侍從次長不戸内大臣ニ關スルニ

一 侍從長 内閣ヲ必要員トシテ參列ヲ要求スル以上致シ方ナリト

二 侍從次長 御前會議ノ性質ニ鑑ミ參列員ノ範圍ヲ廣クスル事方ニ初マリ内閣ノ再考ヲ促シタリ如何

三 内大臣 内閣ガハト云フモノヲ拒絶スル譯ニモ行カヌカ會議ノ實情員カ大本營ノ連絡會議ナリト連絡會議ニ親臨スルモノニ然チタリ如何

右ニ依リ大体内大臣ノ意見ニ基キ大本營ノ連絡會議ニ

Doc. 3090-D

親臨ヲ仰ギテ、如何ト内閣總務課長ニ申入レヨリ内閣側モ尤モナリトシテ總理大臣トモコソ相談スヘキ旨回答アリタリ

一 内閣總務課長ヨリ總理大臣ニモコソ話シタルモ、實ハ内閣ニハ別紙ノ如キ大本營ト政府トノ連絡機關ニ付、閣議決定ガアリ、特ニ緊要ニ重大ナル事項ニ關シテハ御前會議ヲ奏請スルアリ又閣僚兩總長外ニ所要ニ應ジ勒日ヨリ召サレタル者ヲ列セシムコトナリ、是ヲ以テ、實質ニハ大本營連絡會議ニ親臨ヲ仰フコトニテ可ナルモ御前會議ト云フコトナリ、是ヨリ従来三回之ニ基キ御前會議開催セラルコトナレバ、今回モ御前會議ト云フコトニ進ミ、所記ノ人員モ各列員ニ加ヘラセキ旨申出アリタリ

(内大臣ハ内閣書記官長ヨリ又總理大臣ヨリモ諒解アリタル模様ナリ)

内大臣、侍從長、侍從次長ノ意見ヲ徴シ、結局今事變中ノ右閣議決定ニ基キ御前會議ハ文字ハ同ナルモ明治時代、御前會議トハ其ノ實ヲ思ヒ同ノモノト、觀念ニ所謂御前會議ハ輔弼ノ責ニ任スル者ヲ以テ構成スベキヲ之前トスル旨申入レ内閣側モ之ヲ尤モトシ、今回ノ御前會議ハ明治時代、御前會議トハ別物ナルト云フコトニ意見ノ一致ヲ見タリ

一 第四回御前會議ハ昭和十五年十一月十三日午後二時宮中

No. 2

Doc. 3090-D

4638-103

東一國三關諸公上元月九日奉御裁可

名馬者

東一國三關諸公	博	泰	三
大内侍	近	衛	文
外務大臣	東	條	葉
天藏大臣	河	田	烈
法學大臣	及	川	吉
金吾院藏式	室	野	直
春藤總長	村	山	元

右名馬者如左以下各名馬者

經書院藏式	原	嘉	道
將軍院藏式	御	川	平
軍令部藏式	近	藤	信
本館藏式	澤	田	茂
關東藏式	富	田	健
經書院藏式	鈴	木	貞
經書院藏式	宇	垣	纏
經書院藏式	武	藤	章
經書院藏式	田	中	新
經書院藏式	田	敬	純

一書曰東一國三關諸公上元月九日奉御裁可
後二書曰東一國三關諸公上元月九日奉御裁可

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No. 4

席割、別本、等々、大品、別本、一、同、割、倒、希望、三、依り、
内閣書記長、通長、商工、務、局長、同、直、上、に、他、人、又、工、官、
中、席、次、三、依、り、
會議、六、本、付、不、常、ノ、通、ノ、進、大、ニ、文、に、キ、ノ、ト、察、ス

小倉事務官記以上

大本營ト政府ト、連繫ニ関スル件

昭和十一年十一月十九日 閣議

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大本營ト政府ト、連繫ニ関シ、左、如ク取計ラシ度
政戰兩略、一致、事並又處理、爲最緊要ナルニ鑑ミ、特ニ大本
營ト政府ト、連繫ヲ緊密ナラシムル措置ヲ講スルヲ要ス
而シテ之カ連繫ハ、当然陸海軍大臣之ニ膺ト雖モ政戰
相因聯スル主要事件ニ就テ、處置ニ應シ關係閣僚ト統帥
部首腦者ト、會談ヲ行ヒ特ニ緊急重要ナル事項ニ關シ、
御前會議ヲ奏請ス
前者、會議ハ内閣總理大臣、陸軍大臣、海軍大臣、其他主
要ナル閣僚、參謀總長及軍令部總長ヲ以テシ要スル臨時
中要、者ヲ加フル可トス
後者、御前會議ニハ前記閣僚ト參謀總長、軍令部總
長、外、處置ニ應シ、勅旨ニヨリ召サシタル者ヲ列セシメ且
御前會議、奏請ハ通常大本營側ト政府側ト協議、
上總理大臣又ハ兩總長之ヲ行フコト、スルヲ可トス
前者、會談又ハ御前會議、其、從ニ關スル事務ハ内閣書
記官長、陸海軍省兩軍務局長、常ニ密接ニ連繫シ、
之ヲ處理スルモトス

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第四回御前會議次第

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- 一 出御
- 二 内閣總理大臣御許ニテ得タルニ依リ、今日、會議、議事進行ニ當ルニ目ヲ宣シ、條約締結ニ関スル件、提案理由陳述
- 三 外務大臣ヨリ條約締結ニ関スル経緯並ニ逐條説明
- 四 右ニ関スル質疑應答
- 五 軍令部總長ヨリ條約、對スル統帥部、至ル見及支那事変處理要綱ニ関スル件提案理由陳述
- 六 參謀總長ヨリ支那事変處理要綱ニ関スル件提案理由陳述並ニ説明
- 七 質疑應答
- 八 内閣總理大臣ヨリ原案可決ト認ル旨ヲ述ブ
- 九 内閣總理大臣、會議終了ヲ言上ス
- 十 入御
- 十一 議題ニ礼拝、續テ内閣ヨリ書類上奏

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